

## Chad Mitchell Trio To Appear In Feature Carnival Program

### "Check Your Coat, Sir?"



Photo by Harry Bloomfield  
Dr. F. Cyril James talks with Ifegwu Eke, President of the African Students' Association, after officially opening Africa Week last night in the Old Union Ballroom. A variety of events have been planned for the week, including panel discussions, a banquet-dance, and a model United States of Africa Parliament.

The Winter Carnival Executive Committee has announced that the Chad Mitchell Trio will headline a feature programme on Friday, February 16, the second night of the Carnival.

The Trio, an unusual group of folk-singers specializing in songs of political and social satire, is quite unique in the fact that it is composed of four members.

Like the Kingston Trio, the Chad Mitchell group sky-rocketed to fame and fortune in a very brief time.

#### HAILED AS BEST

Hailed by many critics as the best folk group in the country, "they have still managed to retain that basic humility, that friendly spirit, that clean-cut character with which they started out," said Phil DeZwirek, Chairman of this year's Carnival.

It all started when the Trio, on summer vacation from Gonzaga University in Spokane, Washington, set off to the East to discover, as Chad Mitchell put it, "Whether we had anything at all." The impetus, as well as the transportation, was provided by Rev. Reinard W. Beaver, who had heard the boys perform a number of times at Gonzaga.

#### GOOD IMPRESSION

The Trio began their journey and before reaching New York, had managed to make a most favourable impression in many of the states.

Once in New York, the group headed straight for Greenwich Village and within a very short time, the Trio was cutting its first discs. There followed an extensive en-

gagement at the Blue Angel in New York, a special guest appearance on Pat Boone's TV show, and several weeks on Arthur Godfrey's daily radio show.

#### APPEARED WITH BELAFONTE

An appearance with Harry Belafonte on the return of the latter to Carnegie Hall led to wide acclaim on the part of the Trio and they quickly added more notches to their guns when they headlined at the Palmer House in Chicago, the Riviera Hotel in Las Vegas, the Exodus in Denver, the Queen Elizabeth in Montreal, and several other high spots.

In addition to the concert in Carnegie Hall, the Trio appeared in concerts in New York's Town Hall and went on extensive singing tours with Miriam Makeba and Belafonte.

#### T.Y. DEBUT

Their T.V. debut with Pat Boone led to further T.V. offers and in short succession they made successful appearances on the Bob Newhart show and on the nationwide Peggy Lee special.

Mitchell, the leader of the Trio, says that their original aim was to entertain, but now the songs are not only entertaining but will also make people think.

Visually, the Trio creates a striking symmetry with short, light complexioned Chad in the center and rangy, dark-haired Mike Kobluck

and Joe Frazier chiming in from left and right.

Vocally, their precision reflects serious devotion to their work and a thorough knowledge of melodies. In the background is Jim McGuinn, a lean youth with a generous shock of hair, who seems to enjoy the whole thing as much as the audience as he strums away on the guitar or the infectiously lively banjo.

As a supreme vote of confidence, the United States Department has presently signed the Trio to a contract calling for them to make a series of performances in South America. These ambassadors of goodwill are scheduled to start their tour shortly after their appearance at the Winter Carnival.

### "Just A Season?" Final Cast Listed; Ticket Sales Open

Red and White Revue officials announced that tickets are now on sale for "Just a Season?", which has its premiere February 7. At least two nights are partially sold out, to the Graduates Society and the Faculty Club.

This year's cast, slightly smaller in number than last year's, features twenty talented students. Judy Cohen and Pearl Cantor will play the female leads, Fancy and Diana, respectively, while Jim Bradford has been cast in the difficult male lead, that of a charming gentleman who prefers variety in his love affairs.

Peter Scupham has the character role of Wilkins, the owner of a charming antique store. Jim Khazam appears as a poetry-spouting Dionysian image, accompanied by a subtle foil played by Jocelyn Boyle. Cast as their constant companions are Naomi Singerman and Lillian Singer. David Francis, Max Bernard, and Peter Seely portray a trio of scatter-brained policemen, carefully guided by an equally scatter-brained female Sergeant played by Judy Burke.

#### CHORUSES

Moses Wong, and Bernard Moscovitch, along with the above, make up the male chorus, while Aline Blain, Barbara Harrison, Anne Wilson, Celia Lang, Bonnie Stone, Nora Foster, Eve Krupski, Kathy Tonkin, Anne Bruker, Sandra Heron, and Sandra Smyth round out the female chorus.

Anticipating a sell-out well before opening night, informed sources point out that, since the Revue is running in conjunction with the Winter Carnival this year, there is absolutely no chance of its being held over for more than its 11 scheduled performances.

Tickets are now on sale at the Union Box Office daily from 9 to 5 for \$2.25 and \$1.75.

## James Opens AIESEC Week

### By HERB ARONOFF

Dr. F. Cyril James addressed a large number of corporation heads from Montreal last night at a cocktail party marking the opening of AIESEC Week. The party, held in Redpath Hall, was sponsored by AIESEC at McGill.

Dr. James spoke of the "extraordinary experience" provided by

commercial and industrial activity for students. As a one-time head of the School of Commerce, he expressed his interest in the AIESEC programme.

In speaking to the guests, the Principal emphasized that the number of students sent overseas depends on the number of positions available to foreign students

here in Canada. AIESEC is planning to double the number of participating students from 50 to 100 or more.

#### PURPOSE

Mark Rosenstein, President of the Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales (AIESEC) on campus, explained the group's pur-

pose as being to establish friendly relations between members by giving them first-hand practical experience in industry in foreign countries.

Students are paid the equivalent of \$60 a week for their work. Rather than maintain the same job for the eight weeks they are employed, the students are rotated through different departments to acquire an all-around idea of industry.

#### AIDS TO AIESEC

Two of the biggest aids to AIESEC are the Government and the University. The Provincial Government has provided assistance to students who can prove need. The universities provide the educational background in Economics and also help by contacting the big industries of Canada.

Last year, 60 Canadian companies participated in the AIESEC plan, and many of these were represented at last night's reception. The hope was expressed that even more companies would take part in the coming years, thus providing an even greater opportunity for Canadian students.

## Guy Beaulne Will Be Adjudicator At Inter-Varsity Drama Festival

Guy Beaulne will adjudicate the 1962 Festival of the Canadian Inter-Varsity Drama League, which will be held here from February 21-24.

Beaulne is a graduate of the University of Ottawa, the Conservatoire Dramatique National de Paris and the Sorbonne. He worked for the CBC as radio and television drama producer, and since 1958 has been a director and producer for Shoe-string Theatre on Channel 6.

He has also directed and acted for such theatres as the Canadian Repertory Theatre, the Montreal Repertory Theatre, Les Festivals de Montréal, La Jeune Scène, the Mountain Playhouse, Théâtre d'Eté Chantecler, and the Rideau Vert.

#### REPRESENTED CANADA

The founder and director of the Association du Théâtre d'Amateurs, Beaulne is at present also the president of the Canadian Theatre Centre and the director of the summer school of drama of Les Jeunesses Musicales. He represented

Canada at the Second Conference of the International Theatre Institute in Zurich in 1949, and at the Third Conference in Paris in 1950.

The Canadian Radio Award, the Canadian Drama Award, and trophies for the best radio drama producer, the best television drama producer, and the best English television production from Montreal have all been given to this one man for his outstanding work in Canadian theatre.

#### EXPERIENCED ADJUDICATOR

A member of the National Executive of the Canadian Guild of Drama Adjudicators, a past chairman of the Western Quebec Festival, and a governor of the Dominion Drama Festival since 1952, he will come to McGill with a strong foundation in the field of adjudicating.

However, one aspect of the 1962 Festival will be new to him—the arena style. Beaulne has been an actor and director for plays done this way, but never an adjudicator. This may be explained by the fact that this year's Festival will be the first in Canada, on a national scale, to be comprised only of one-act plays staged in arena, with the audience on all four sides.

The festival, which takes place each year at a different university, is being held at McGill this February for the first time. Fifteen universities and colleges from Quebec and Ontario are expected to enter one-act plays.

There will be five performances; one each evening (February 21-24), and a Saturday matinee; three plays will be presented at each. A complete schedule will be announced at a later date.

## ★ News Flash ★

Prime Minister Diefenbaker stated in last night's speech from the throne that University grants have been increased by 1/2, that is, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per capita. There is still some speculation as to how the grants will be used.



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**IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE**  
Carolyn Segal (news desk), Sue Altschul, David Bekhor, Naomi Styne, Marsha Prow, Janora (who wishes there were cocktail parties every day), New Year Roy, the garh (features desk), Bob 'a Low, Max 'Ravage', Barnyard (sports desk), Steve Gruber, Cynthia "William Tell" Harry "the coat rack", Paul Grief, Dave, fotogs. Not to be forgotten is Burstyn and car, and Denis and cat.

JANUARY 23, 1962

## The New Frontier

It is a distinct pleasure to take note of what we can only interpret as a program of decentralization in our Students' Executive Council as underlined by the announcement of portfolios, both established and newly-initiated, which was made at last week's meeting.

During the last few years, there have been two readily-apparent trends in the Council's agenda: one, a program of broadening interest and evaluation; the other, a restrictive tendency on the part of the Chairman to initiate and operate all activity by himself.

During the first term, we found it necessary to criticize Council members for their seeming apathy and obvious inactivity. In large part, however, these criticisms can be laid to the over-industriousness of Chairman Carswell who left most Council members with little else to do but appear at meetings and express their somewhat uninformed opinions. On the other hand, the business of student government at McGill has always been of rather overwhelming, though nebulous proportions, and without the specific assignment of individual duties, most Council members have shown a propensity to accepting the role of inactive, bi-monthly voter.

The newly-introduced policy of distribution of responsibility leads us to three desirable possibilities. Firstly, we can expect a higher percentage of individual participation and activity. Secondly, we can look forward to a generally better-informed Council; and thirdly, we can hope for a more thorough investigation of, and dealing with, both campus and inter-university problems.

## Out Of Place

Now that the time of campaigning and voting for the Model Parliament is over, we can, in all fairness, express our extreme disappointment with the action taken by the CUCND, more recently advertised as the League for Nuclear Disarmament.

During the fall term, when we took time out to criticize the methods and approach of the Campaign, we were repeatedly informed by McGill members and executive officials that the CUCND was not a political group, had no political affiliations or intentions. If such is the case, why did the McGill contingent adopt an extremely transparent disguise to enter a strictly political activity — a decision which we feel was not only detrimental to the standing of the Campaign but also to the Parliament itself.

In adhering strictly to the format of a campaign, CUCND could still entertain the possibility of aligning sympathizers to their cause, if not their organization; but in joining the political ranks they have only succeeded in portraying themselves as narrow-mindedly concerned with the possibilities of a future decision, totally ignorant of present problems and existence, and decidedly unworthy of serious governmental responsibility.

While listening to last week's panel discussion produced by Radio McGill on the subject of McGill's Model Parliament, we learned from the League's representative, himself a prominent and active member of CUCND at McGill, that the League's platform was restricted solely to the question of nuclear disarmament. Looking at the election results, therefore, we can see two unproductive seats that will only hinder the upcoming parliamentary program.

It is a pity that next year's prerequisites of a "political club with platform" could not have been applied to this year's Model Parliament.

## From The Ivory Tower

# Canada And Nuclear War

It is necessary, before proceeding further, to make certain distinctions here. I have been speaking about a situation which would apply to the United States more than to Canada. It is at least possible that, should Canada follow a more neutralist line in foreign policy, or should it refuse to receive nuclear warheads upon its soil, it would bear little of a conceivable Russian attack.

It is not Canada that constitutes by any means the main obstacle to Russian expansionism; there may be no good reason for the Soviets to include Canada in their attack under the above circumstances. (Again, this is no conclusive demonstration that in those conditions we would not be attacked. But it does amount to at least a possibility).

Moreover, if Kahn were to prove right in his belief that a nuclear war would involve first a 'counter force' strike, Canada would be relatively free from immediate blast effects. (By 'counter force' Kahn means an attack with SAC, ICBM's Polarises,

## Obligations

But we cannot expect the U.S. to allow for a relinquishing of DEW line duties even if we wished it. (For moral reasons alone, many would find such a policy distasteful). Moreover, there is nothing we can do about American missile bases just below the border.

As a consequence of these conceivably divergent conditions in relation to the USSR, the nature of Civil Defence precautions to be undertaken in the U.S. and Canada should be distinguished, each suited to the kind of menace faced. For example, fallout shelters in Canadian cities may be far more reasonable than similar devices in American cities, because the main danger to Canada may be fallout rather than blast, firestorms, and other more direct consequences of the bomb.

On the other hand, a caveat must be entered against too-facile assumptions of the ease with which normal life could be resumed following a nuclear war. If the whole, or most part of, a nuclear attack should be directed against the U.S. we could presumably recover in a relatively short period.

## Shelter Time

The time required would of course depend on the intensity of the war (i.e. how many bombs were dropped, and of what size), and its extent (in terms of space and time). This at least would be the position of the supporters of Government policy, who would go further and claim that we could recover even from an attack on Canada in 'due course', in Harkness' words.

What we must examine then, is how long this 'due course' must be, what conditions would face survivors after this period, and whether measures now being taken would be in any way sufficient to cope with the situation. But even these calculations would be far from representing adequately the difficulties of the situation, for they do not include the re-

sults of the use of chemical and biological weapons (which most military experts regard as likely in the event of war, I believe). These may be of even greater destructiveness than thermonuclear weapons.

By

**JERALD M. COHEN**

(This is the second in a series of three articles, the final one to appear on Friday.)

The length of the time before emergence from shelters would vary with obvious factors (some enumerated above), and of course, would increase greatly if we were to be a direct target. On the latter assumption, it would undoubtedly be months. Though some of the radioactive materials released in a thermonuclear explosion are short-lived, others, such as radioactive strontium and cesium, retain their killing power for many months.

Some bombs are packed with long-lived radioactive bullets that are designed to stay close to the surface of the earth for a long time (see the Saturday Review, October 21, 1961).

Not enough data is available to make any well-grounded statements about the effects of a war of considerable proportions in rural areas. Probably, though: "crops would be left inedible, unstored water undrinkable, and food-giving animals dead from radioactivity". (Erich Fromm and Michael Macoby in this month's Review). One estimate holds that land in many cases would require forty replantings before being safe again. There would

be no hospitals, no communication, none of the institutions of a "civilized society."

There might be many survivors, but after a war of the most likely proportions it would be at least many weeks before one could emerge from underground, and then, in all probability, there would be little, if anything, to eat, no means of communications, no possibility of getting help for the sick from hospitals, etc.

In view of these likelihoods, the obvious insufficiency of the present civil defence programme as a protection against an all-out war is manifest. Food, water, medical aid, etc. would have to be available in sufficient quantities to last for perhaps months.

## Inadequate

Present shelters can not be equipped for more than a few weeks, even those being built in suburban areas — and most of them do not, to my knowledge, have any provisions for the use of manufactured oxygen, which would be necessary in the case of a thermonuclear war. This problem has yet to be solved. These are only a few of the difficulties connected with the disorganized, hesitant kind of policy that the Canadian government is personally pursuing.

The dilemma then, is: piecemeal, uncoordinated effort is both hopelessly inadequate and morally repulsive (for reasons to be discussed) — perhaps even detrimental to the safety of persons and, on the other hand, anything approaching an adequate programme may be undesirable for other reasons, which shall be discussed in the next article.

## Letters To The Editor

### The Sad Lot Of The Artist

Dear Madam,

In this morning's mail, I received a copy of McGill's literary magazine, Forge, in which I am named as art and layout editor.

There are indeed some portions of the magazine which correspond to the original design, but to attribute to me the total finished product as it now appears, is inaccurate. In fact, I am only too willing to give credit for some of the grosser errors in taste and design, (the colours of the cover, on the 'savings' of space, for example), to any member of the magazine staff who may enjoy such notoriety.

However, I do understand that one major obstacle to the production of the intended magazine was traditional, and (perhaps) necessary, S.E.C. financial stringency. The contract with the printer was for about 1000 dollars. It is ludicrous that for want of approximately 100 dollars more, McGill should be represent-

ed by, at least visually, a second-rate work.

Such misguided economy will undoubtedly reduce the possibility of recruiting future students willing to spend time and energy on the magazine staff, and is partly responsible for obvious weaknesses in the past.

Since I unfortunately find myself held responsible, I would also like to use your column to express my regret to those students whose drawings, once accepted, were later omitted, and to those who received no credit in the body of the magazine for drawings reproduced. Perhaps with the next issue, their talent will be both used and acknowledged.

Vera Frenkel,  
London, England



## Throw Him A Fish



The smiling fellow is Andrew Roman, BA. 3, Chairman of the Union Board of Managers who called in police when the Daily reported a stolen typewriter. The constables, Roman thought, mistook him for the thief (thus the smile), however he was not laughing minutes later when they put the cuffs on and took him down for booking. Roman was released within an hour as loyal friends put up bail. The story you have just read is untrue but the names have not been changed to protect the innocent.

Photo by Paul Suro

## Student Finances Surveyed

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' campaign to update the figures on student income and expenditure is about to begin.

About one quarter of Canada's student population will receive a brown envelope by mid-February from the government body.

The survey will check the flow of money into and out of students' hands. It will attempt to learn how students' incomes are divided between bursaries, scholarships, individual earnings, family support, loans, and other revenue sources,

and what expenditures are made for fees, living expenses, capital costs, etc.

### QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED

This year's survey is intended to pay special attention to foreign and graduate students in Canada. Approximately 14,000 questionnaires will be sent to these students, or, as the DBS puts it, "every non-Canadian student and every full-time Canadian post-graduate student will receive (one)."

Eleven thousand and five hundred forms will be sent to students working on their first degrees.

### PARTICIPANTS

"Altogether," said a department spokesman, "twenty-five thousand five hundred students from 59 universities and colleges — including 15 Quebec classical colleges — will participate in the survey."

"All the completed questionnaires will be handled exclusively by the Staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, who are sworn to secrecy," he pointed out. "No other persons, department, or organization will have access to this material. All information will be published in the form of statistical tables."

### Indian Celebration

The India Students Association will celebrate the Indian Republic Day on Saturday, January 27 at 6:30 pm in the Students' Union.

An Indian-style dinner will be given and the film Jhansi-Ki-Rani (in English) will be shown. The guest speaker for the evening will be Dr. Frank Scott, Dean of the Faculty of Law.

## Tilden To Examine Canadian Business

Ted Tilden, the President of the Tilden Rent-a-Car Company, will speak to the members of the Society for the Advancement of Management, tomorrow at 1 pm in the Walter M. Stewart Room of the Old Union.

He will discuss the topic "Canadian Management in Business", with special reference to how the Tildens built up their vast rent-a-car system in competition with other large American corporations.

### COMMERCE GRADUATE

Tilden graduated from McGill in 1952 with a commerce degree.

He was subsequently made Vice-President of the Tilden Rent-a-Car Company. Today, he is President and one of the directors of the Company. He is also the Vice-President and Director of the Tilden Corporation, a real estate holding company.

## PREVIEWS

### Today

#### AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

Regular weekly meeting, Cro-Magnon Shack, 18:00 hours GMT.

#### RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB

Shooting: riflery 7-9 pm, pistolry 9-10 pm, Gym Rifle Range.

#### CHORAL SOCIETY

Regular practice. Last chance for new members. Cro-Magnon Ballroom, 5 pm.

#### LIBERAL CLUB

Important meeting to discuss Model Parliament, 1 pm, Old Union Salon.

#### SCM

"The Rejection of Salvation" — Rev. Roger Balk, in second lecture of series "What is Religion", Arts Building W125, 1 pm.

#### NATIONAL CLUBS

Meeting to discuss National Club Debating Tournament. Each club

must be represented. Walter M. Stewart Room, 1 pm.

#### IVCF

Dr. W. Stanford Reid (History Dept., McGill), to speak on "The Moronic Wisdom of God". Arts Bldg. 150, 1 pm.

#### UNITED NATIONS CLUB

"International Federation as a Solution to War" will be debated. Cro-Magnon Ballroom, 1 pm.

#### PUBLIC DEBATE

Morris Fish and Harvey Yarosky of McGill will debate with Jean LaSalle and Jean-Pierre Hébert of the University of Montreal, on the topic: "Resolved that Quebec should Secede from Confederation." McGill will uphold the negative. All students are invited to attend. The debate Thursday night at 8:30 pm in Moyse Hall.

## United Nations Club Presents Debate On World Government

The United Nations Club today will hear two prominent speakers attack and defend the feasibility of a "world government" that would resolve all international conflicts.

Georges Valois, regional chairman of the Montreal branch of the World Federalists Organization will uphold the resolution of "International Federation as a solution to War." Dr. David McCord-Wright, Dow Professor of Economics at the McGill Political Science Department, will challenge the resolution.

### CONSIDER IMPLICATIONS

The speakers are expected to consider the legal and political implications of a world parliament, in resolving such problems as civil wars and colonialism, especially with reference to current conflicts in the Congo, Goa and Indonesia.

The debate will take place in the Union Ballroom at 1 pm today.



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# 'NEATH THE HILL

with  
lew soroka and  
robert prinsky

Take heart, O Woebegone Artsmen who are so negligent that you weigh over fifty pounds: Be of good courage. Your friends have not betrayed you. Your salvation is at hand.

Yea and verily the Common Room will reopen soon. This week perhaps, and with sturdy accoutrements which will not break even if sat upon with a weight of, say, seventy-five pounds.

The Arts Common Room has been mentioned in this column before: we even proposed what we thought would be a practical solution. Unfortunately, space for a separate eating room is unavailable, says the University, but a special Common Room is planned for the new Arts Building.

We still hold that this is better than the situation which prevailed before, and no amount of strangling us in the corridors will make us change our minds.

## Little Things

As you may have concluded from the mundane quality of the above profound utterances, we have a lot of little things we'd like to get off our expansive chests.

Two Saturdays ago, a little thing may have cost the Hockey Redmen a chance at the league title. A pair of gentlemen confused some dates and failed to appear for the scheduled battle for first place.

These gentlemen were the referees who were supposed to serve at the game. They thought the tilt was a week later than it was. So 1000 fans were disappointed, and so were we who had urged you all to go.

But what about the team? They were up for the game, and Toronto had come from a tough game in Quebec city against Laval. The biggest home crowd ever, combined with better condition could have meant a win for the Redmen.

## We'll Never Know

Now, after a 7-3 loss before a non-McGill crowd, they find themselves 4 points out of first place. With a win in Montreal, they could very well have beaten Varsity in Toronto. Now we'll never know.

Little things are sometimes called bugs... they are the bits that have to be ironed out before a project can be of the highest quality. Fortunately, a few small bugs are all radio McGill has left. Having listened to the first week's programming, this is our opinion.

The programming is imaginative (an all too infrequent visitor into a programming director's mind) although perhaps not as stimulating as we'd hoped. However, it's nice to hear music introduced with facts other than "It's Number One on the Top Forty". The discussions and interviews are always interesting, often valuable.

All that's left is to get out the bugs. Every day brings improvements, though, and things should settle down to normal soon.

Whether you listen or not is another matter. We realize not everyone has a transistorized FM radio growing out of their left ear to go with the AM one in their right. Nevertheless, FM is a good investment. Not only Radio McGill, but six others are on the band, three of them offer separate programming, mostly of good music. It's a pleasant change if you're used to the yelling idiots on some GM, e... er, AM stations.

## Round The Ginkgo Tree

Watch for the bright blue signs next week advertising the 1962 Red and White Revue "Just a Season?", which premieres February 7 in Moyse Hall. There will be matinees on the 10 and 17, which is closing day. The 11-day run will not be extended... The University of Toronto Blues are not too anxious to play the postponed hockey game against the Redmen. They were offered a free plane trip to Montreal, but backed down. It looks like the game won't be played until the end of the season, and then only if the standings depend on it... A new cigarette machine is now in the Cro-Magnon lobby — the old one having been broken into three times. This one is supposedly foolproof... If you're looking for the travelling chocolate-bar machine, it's in the basement now. Union president Hutchison said it clashed with the decor in the lobby and had to be moved... And it seems that the new inside doors to Molson Hall (the West Wing of the Arts Building to you) don't quite meet properly. Daily Features Editor Garth Stevenson can attest to this fact, as he wanders about campus sporting a swollen thumb.

We sank in our rocking chairs and made them perform a duetto. After a few rounds, I said to Jim: She's now of age.

Who? Jim asked.

Africa.

That's interesting.

It is. She's all the while been in a Fattening Institution.

Fattening Institution? Is she a moslem?

No; I mean, Fattening Institution! It's where prospective brides go to get fattened before they finally get married.

Do people get fattened to get married? he asked, bewildered.

It's not that alarming!

Of course, it is!

People used to do it, but not any longer. That was our way of thinking. Mothers always thought that their daughters weren't beautiful enough and robust, so they send them to these Fattening Institutions.

That's strange but interesting, he reflected, puffing grey smoke from his fuming stove-pipe.

She's robust enough, but she's also got plenty of problems. She has to adjust to modern things.

The smile which had been curling around his lips now fell. His thundering laughter shook my head.

How about her cooking? he asked. Any good?

Boy! It's excellent. She can make Rio de Oro, Gambia; Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Egypt and Tanganyika.

I'm already filled! he cried. Filled to the throat!

There's still plenty, I said chuckling. Africa can make hot soups, you know; Algeria, Rhodesias and Angola. Now in the soup pots are the Congo and the Republic of South Africa. The Congo is cooked, and the other one is yet to cook.

Chicken Noodle Soup?

Black and White Cheese!

He looked at me somewhat critically; his lips were trembling as if they were afraid to speak.

You know something? I asked. What?

I've just decided to fly her down to the city this week. If I can persuade her to do some cooking, you'll see and taste some of the dishes I just mentioned.

That'll be tremendous! he said, jumping in his rocking chair. Marvellous! From what kind of home is she? Is she a princess?

I see she interests you. Everyone in Africa's house is either a prince or a princess!

How come?

Well, Africa, herself, is a bachelor Queen, and in her house are VARIETIES of beauties. Africa's House is a place of contrasts. No duplicates!

I would expect that; it's such a big...

Africa comes from a house proud of her blend of cultures. It's a Cradle, and in it many have, for long, tasted her spiced foods. But you know something?

What's that?

There gradually will be a difference in the tastes of her exotic dishes. The spices of her culture are being crushed to powder, and her problem, now, is one of stability. I'm referring to her way of living, including her ideas, facts, and — you know most of them.

Yes.

Africa is like a question mark, I continued, floating on the Atlantic and the Pacific and the Mediterranean. And the answer to that Mark, the floating Question Mark, can but be found inside it, although it's drifting this way and that.

I thought you were going to say she's swimming in the Pacific!

I wish she could. But I think she dislikes drifting equally as much as many of her friends do. Her culture is undergoing changes, of which she's herself unaware, yet there is continuity in it. Africa, has for many centuries, practiced

## by OLANREWaju OKULAJA

what some scholars call "Primitive Democracy". Mind you, the present method of ruling is not what you think it is.

What is it?

I call it Compromised Democracy.

What do you mean?

Compromised Democracy is a system which assures the preservation of her past. And I think she's not prepared to sacrifice her heritage for whatever foreign values she might adopt. I say this because there is none of the African Cultures that have not been affected, of recent, by waves of revived struggle for her among her many suitors. To quote her, "... I desire those who are respectful and respectable..."

What does she mean?

Those terms she used are quite pithy.

By golly! They are.

I know. But perhaps it's because her cultures have become tempered by alien contacts. She probably wants the honoured germs which though have been successfully woven into her traditional patterns to be respectful toward those there before they came. This is why it is possible to identify the interlocking black and white threads of her present culture — a classical example is the "European Legal Principles" balancing on the "Law of The Land". Another is: African religions still possess a high level of vitality, shown in her deities' worships, which continues to repel "Euroamerico" sieges. I'm certain you won't like my coming to your kitchen to tell you how to cook your own dishes, when all I'm there for is to enjoy a meal with you.

Of course, you know it's wrong for you to do such a thing!

That is probably why she made that blunt statement. But I must say that she gets a kick from the fact that the exaggerated ecstasy of her "Bushmen" arouse more interest outside her House than those of the Ashanti, Swazi, Hausa and Chaga!

Be more explicit; I can't understand.

Forget it then; it's not important. In spite of Africa's many moods, I continued, there are stunning similarities among the cultures of her people living adjacent to each other.

You should expect that, if they come from the same house.

And they believe that all adopted elements are but additive to their cultures and should never be substitutive. This is why adopted deities become part of the totality of

all already existing supernatural deities; they, also, become deified.

It's all well and good for her, my friend grunted, to have a root, beliefs, and history and whatever you choose. But look here, she is uneducated! How many foreign languages?

I won't fight with you on your usage of "educated", but I'll say she has no problem as to communication. Her tongue embraces Semitic, Hamitic and an admixture of the two, and also Ancient Egyptian languages. In fact, Egyptian was her original language, but...

That's strange... Semitic?... but it's rather interesting! Go ahead.

She's multi-lingual. But does she like music? he asked. I mean, Classical...

What do you mean by classical? Classical music. You know what is classical music!

If you mean Western music or European music, then, I feel you should rephrase...

Why? I don't have too. Classical are Classical!

Then I think I'll have to make you know that she also has classical!

Scrap it! he bellowed. Voodoo mu...!

I think we better shove that aside. I'll tell you about African Art.

That probably will be much... I think so too.

His throat gurgled, and his nose and mouth were fuming.

Africa, I began, has a variety

## Why Africa

by IFEGV  
President, African S

I have often been asked why the trouble of organizing a week. It is because those who were before us are following a tradition but it why this tradition still remains alive.

One aim of the Africa Week is with fellow McGill students and the African works of fine arts. It is also facts of Africa's situation and for hopes and fears to the peoples of the world. It offers a singular opportunity for about Africa, but also for cementing Africans and the people of this country.

In planning this year's Africa that interpreting Africa to the Canadian people, should be told the truth about Africa. It bears the responsibility of serving as a model of building a New Africa, united, strong, and believe that by bringing African people are intimately familiar with the Africa week's activities, we shall be doing

This week, the emphasis will be relation with the United Nations, and Parliament. The model parliament will economic policies of a United Africa, unrehearsed; and will in quite a thrust into what the future African leader will take part in the parliamentary

In closing, may I add that all our that a few tickets for the banquet a



# AFRICA COMES OF AGE

of art forms. In this respect, she's very rich...

I know!

Unfortunately, her art also has been affected by foreign contacts but not as much as her religions and forms of political government. African art portrays peoples of different cultures (which co-exist but in one house) and show movement and action, in many ancient scenes, done in ochre, red earth, charcoal, mud and white clay.

African art includes works in stone, metal, and fire-clay. But the cultures which produced most of the ancient and most famous ones left little or no traces of the period of their existence. Nevertheless, I shall not forget: Many, many thanks to very many archeologists. New excavations show a high degree of the combination of naturalism (which characterizes her entire culture), and proportion. They are very sophisticated compared to European art. The most important period of dramatic art forms was the terra cotta period. There are, today, many terra cotta heads (newly excavated), but the burst and heads, pity! belong to a special group — that is, the royal families.

Africa has many carvings in copper, silver, gold and ivory. Ivory work is very common in Eastern Congo and also in many other parts. The Congo ivory-work forms are known as the "Warega". Benin, in Nigeria is also very famous for its Ivory Forms, which have been hailed to be the best of today. The "Bushmen" carve and make mouldings from copper; these include jewelry and objects for house-decoration. They also engage in pottery making which is common to all in Africa.

There is but one word that sums up the whole of "Bushmen" art: Simple. Because East Africans are

mainly cattle grazing people, they don't do much of art work. Nevertheless, the Tutsi of Ruanda-Urundi and the Gandas are well known for their extremely good wood-carvings.

They don't seem as primitive as I'd thought!

Look, I said, if you were Congolese I would have pardoned you for what you just said, but being what you are—well—I'd leave it at that.

We then said together: "You are primitive!" We had no choice but to unleash our laughter bags; we laughed and our rocking chairs chuckled.

You know something? I asked.

What?

Somehow, I feel guilty.

Guilt! About what?

Well — you know, we were discussing classical music...

Yes, yes, classical. What about them?

Although you annoyed me, I should have told you about Africa's music, all the same.

Don't mention it!

I will, because it's important. I'll tell you a little about Africa's music. Just a little!

If you choose to.

I have to, I said. Music is an integral part of my culture, you know. Just as classical are.

Yes! he said, in a throaty voice, and showed his teeth; it was neither smile nor grimace.

Okay, make all kinds of faces. If you like. I'll tell you all the same.

I'm listening!

Africa's songs express feelings of joy and happiness, and the songs, most of the time have musical accompaniment. Musical instruments, made out of heart wood and sometimes leather, are decorated with various drawings and carvings. One such instrument is the *Alligata*. It's oboe-like and has a reed which is bound tightly or loosely according to the desired frequency or pitch. The *Alligata* is one of the most difficult but interesting instruments of Africa; it requires a lot of breath — the cheeks of the players of the *Alligata* are usually distended and blown out. One may be tempted to think that they have artificial blowers inside their mouths!

The *Alligata* can be played in any position — lying down or standing up — and the players perform all kinds of gymnastics, depending on their degree of inspiration. When there is a musical accompaniment, that is, a full orchestra, people dance to the music. This brings me to Africa's dances.

Africa's dances are mostly traditional and consist of short steps and rhythmic stamping of the feet, and also the clapping of hands. Some of them are called "The Dance of the Rich", which, in fact, explains itself; it is dancing without moving the feet while the rest of the body moves. Africa's dances are unlike the music; there are slight variations as one moves across the continent — North to South, and East to West.

In the North, there is a very popular dance: The Belly Dance. It is a very interesting dance — more interesting to watch people dance than to make a try at it. The dancer who is usually a female, tips her forehead before her face, claps her hands a few times,

and then begins undulating her hips and stomach in rhythmic motions. After a few repetitions of the same, she turns around (her back to the audience, or whoever might be present) and bombards the audience with a battery of bumps and grinds and wriggles and shivers. The dancer, sometimes, sings while she dances, and if the audience are enough moved, they join her in the singing. Unlike other continents, Africa does not permit the distinction usually made between songs and dances; they are like twins.

Songs, instruments and dances are an inheritance of the present-day Africans. But it gets more, more difficult, day by day, to give a reasonably accurate account of the songs, instruments and dances of Africa. This is so because most of them are gradually being destroyed and corrupted owing to intrusions from various quarters. Different styles of music have been invented for different seasons (of year) since Africa talks in terms of seasons. There are seasonal festivals celebrated by Africa, and since each festival differs, one from another, there is a particular musical beat association with each festival. Also, there are masquerade fêtes; harvest festivals, during which sacrifices are made to the "deity of harvest".

African music depends on percussion instruments, and it is characterized by heavy beats, and rhythms. Drummers are completely at liberty to extemporize variations, but this does not, in any way, destroy the harmony of the music. There is loud music, and there also is very soft music — romantic.

From the cradle, an African is taught songs and dances, and the art of dancing. And when an African dances, he does so because, in Africa, dancing is a means of expression, in the highest form of expression. Dancing is self-expression and not for public performance — except at festivals when some people dance while some are just onlookers.

Are there no rituals or taboos?

All those are mere words. You might then be surprised to see Africans dancing not very far from a corpse, lying in state.

Do Africans dance when someone dies?

I'll explain the whole thing to you. When a person dies, say in any family, the relatives mourn his death, of course. There are sympathisers, sometimes from very far — outside the village or town. This brings me back to music, once again. There are songs and ballads for every occasion and mood. There is moody music as well as "music for relaxation". There, also, is "music to mourn by"; they are the kind of music you'll find people "enjoying" at funeral ceremonies. In his serious mood, the African sings to express the degree to which he's affected. People say "one cannot laugh and whistle at the same time". Despite that, this saying has applications, the African is an exception — since while he cries, he sings. When I say cry, I mean, hard and affected crying. Obviously, the songs sung are songs of sorrow.

Music and dancing are so much a part of the Africans that they consider the crying and singing by the relatives to be inadequate. So, professional balladeers are hired to sing the praise of the dead. Musicians are, usually, voluntarily present at the scene of mourning

and are paid, by the sons of the dead, according to their individual worth. When they think that the mourning is enough, music for dancing is then supplied by a hired orchestra.

Although the wound of bereavement is yet not healed inside, yet on the outside, Africans dance gaily because it is an idea generally held that the dying could not have been helped. It is also believed that the dead is always relieved of his earthly burdens and sufferings. However, a great many people believe in the concept of life after death.

Music is all-important to the African, whatever be his mood — rejoicing or mourning; at work or at play, music always finds a place. People working in the fields sing songs. I'll translate some for you. And these songs are accompanied by bottle-striking, or the striking of two metal rods — or, even, the working utensils. Songs like this never fail to give the impetus and the zest to work hard — and fast:

Hit hard!

Seasonal workers,

Down below are maidens —

Maidens with breasts

Like hot coals.

Strike hard!

Down below are girls,

Girls — fine fat girls.

Africans are aware of the existence of a High Personage (not necessarily

God referred to in the Bible) and believe that he protects them from the hurting and thorny fingers of their adversaries. This awareness is recorded in songs:

God's work

Shall never be ruined.

God's work — it

Can never be ruined.

The devil's men

May wish it ruined,

That their master

May rejoice.

But never can it

Even be soiled.

Songs like these have characteristic and mysterious evocative powers creating emotions of gladness and of joy, of grief and of hope.

How on earth can I believe all this, he cried. All Africans are princes and princesses!

Not strictly speaking.

But, he said, chewing his stove-pipe, all Africans have silver tongues. That, I'm sure about; they'll all be good at peddling.

I'm not, I said.

We laughed; and the rocking chairs, in which we had been very relaxed, chuckled.

I only wish you'd come to see her when she lands, probably tomorrow.

I must, I have to check everything you've told me!

## Africa Week Program

Tuesday, January 23, 8 pm:

Talk "Music of Africa" by Andre Rossinger, design engineer and ethno-musicologist with special interest in the cultural aspects of Africa.

Wednesday, January 24, 8 pm:

Panel: "What Kind Of Democracy Can Succeed In Africa?"  
Panelists: His Excellency Mr. Omer Abdel Hamid Adeel, permanent representative to the UN of the Sudan; Mr. Dave Edwin, councillor of the Nigerian Embassy to Washington, D.C.; Dr. Michael Oliver, Professor of Political Science, McGill University, and president of the NDP; Mr. Ifegwu Eke, president of the ASA, McGill.  
—Moderator: Leslie Roberts, well-known Montreal journalist.

Thursday, January 25, 8 pm:

Topic: "Africa and the United Nations".  
Speakers: Mr. Abdul-Mawgauls Mohammed Assan, Councillor Press and Information, Permanent Mission of the United Arab Republic to United Nations; His Excellency Mr. Kifle Wadhao, permanent representative, Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations; Dr. Michael Brecher, Professor of Political Science, McGill University; Samuel Okorie, Graduate Student of Economics, McGill University.

Moderator: Mr. James Beaveridge, Film producer and well-known TV personality.

Friday, January 26, 8 pm:

Model United States of Africa Parliament.  
Opening ceremony by Mr. Abdul Assan, and Mr. Mohammed Kane, Councillor of the Embassy of Senegal, Washington, D.C.

Saturday, January 27, 6:30 pm:

Banquet and dance.  
Guest speaker: His Excellency Mr. Wadhao.  
Note: Apart from the Model Parliament, which will be held in Redpath Hall, all events will take place in the Union Ballroom.

## AFRICA Week?

AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The African Students in McGill take has also been suggested that we do did the same thing. It is true that is also true that there are reasons

to share Africa's cultural heritage the people of Canada by exhibiting so a forum for presenting the true interpreting Africa's expectations, his continent. And finally, we hope, not only popularising African ideas the bonds of friendship between ntry.

Week, we were aware of the fact has become more colossal. We nay, the peoples of this continent ca. We believe that as students, we s intellectual vanguards in the task ong and prosperous. And finally, we iticians and diplomats — men who can situation — to participate in the justice to our cause.

on democracy in Africa, Africa's d the Model United States of Africa will debate the foreign, defence and The debate will be spontaneous and illing way give the public an insight s think of the problems facing the s, Students from Sir George, Loyola, Toronto and University of Vermont debate.

activities are open to the public and nd dance are still available.



## Dawn

The slap and coo  
of pigeons  
brings the day  
a day  
of greasy light  
that slips up  
with a grimace  
of disgust  
As the moon sinks  
like a saucer  
in dirty dishwater.

One solitary bum  
thankful  
that night is done  
climbs out of  
the Philips Square  
lavatory  
with a face  
like a used  
paper towel.

In Central Station  
dust settles to the floor  
of a buried cathedral  
and with the hollow sound  
of heels on marble  
night faces  
flow homeward.

Night people  
from the honeycombs  
of steel and air  
who left behind  
ashtrays shined  
for the cigars  
of young executives.

Here comes the force of labor  
with sleep in his eyes  
dragging a lunchpail  
contemplating  
his morning coffee-break.

It is no longer dawn  
the birds  
are foraging for food  
with fat cooing whimpers  
and the Cross  
is turned off.

Streetlights shine in the sun  
and trucks begin  
to shriek and shift  
diesels whine.  
and the day accelerates.

Lawrence Wasser

## A. Star Could Be A Moment

A star could be a moment, a star  
could be the tender timeless thing you are,  
a star could be the watchman of the night.

It is finer than men who stare at trees  
or wonder on twilight's balconies  
what visions lurk beyond their sight.

It is the light and lingering kiss  
of melancholy, and even more than this,  
a child swing-ing far above.

A star is the twinkle in God's eye.  
A star is a tap-dancer in the sky  
or the woman that you love.

Dave Solway

## McGill Revisited

## SECOND OF A SERIES

In the first article of this series, James McGill, having received permission from Heaven to visit the university he endowed, had just arrived on campus.

It didn't take me long to get my bearings, for I was standing near a dull grey tombstone which I realized must have been placed there in my memory. It was here, one hundred and forty-nine years ago, enclosed in an inexpensive wooden box, that I was laid to rest. I shuddered involuntarily; it was rather spooky for me to find myself standing in front of my own grave, especially since I was not dead. Or was I? Metaphysical questions like that have always bothered me, and I lit up my pipe the better to ponder the question.

Suddenly, I was jolted back to Earth by a soft voice close behind my right ear. "You'd better get going," it said. "It's past eleven and you have a Moyse Hall English lecture."

I wheeled around, but could see no one. Again the voice spoke, still behind me. "Don't be alarmed. I am your friendly neighbourhood cherub. Rev. Bowles felt that I had better stay with you until you can take care of yourself. Now, Moyse Hall is a large lecture hall inside the Arts Building. Walk up these stairs and then straight ahead; you can't miss it."

The Cherub's advice was sound. I had heard somewhere that freshmen are not allowed to stay away from more than seven-eighths of their lectures, and it wouldn't do to miss my first class. But to get past the stream of students pouring in and out of the building seemed impossible. I would sooner have risked participating in a buffalo stampede. Where I had just come from, I was used to plenty of space.

## Sign

Then, on my right I noticed another door that wasn't being used. On the off chance that it might be unlocked, I walked toward it. Only as I opened the door did I see the red sign saying "Faculty and Staff."

"Why, of course" I exclaimed to myself in a moment of rare insight. "The faculty cannot afford to risk their lives in that mad rush of students, so they have their own door. How very quaint!"

I quickly made my way back to the main entrance, and it was with some difficulty that I finally struggled through the door and found myself standing before Moyse Hall. At that moment, however, not very intent on where I was going, I collided with a slight, red-haired man dressed in a greyish uniform.

I apologized for my clumsiness, but he did not move. Puzzled, I puffed away at my

pipe, and watched as he slowly turned colours. Finally, he spoke.

"How many times do I have to tell you students that there is no smoking during classes? Every day I stand out here, and every day the same thing happens. Now, put out that pipe!" I humbly did as he said, disappointed that I should, so soon, have broken a university regulation.

I shrugged my shoulders and guided by the Cherub, walked down the aisle to my seat. How interesting, I mused, that the university should hire someone for the sole pur-

by JAMES MCGILL

pose of admonishing students who smoke during lectures. On second thought, I realized that he must have some other function; after all, I had noticed by his accent that he was a Scotsman, and we are for the most part rather versatile.

## Students Absorbed

Once seated, I quickly took stock of the students around me. They were absorbed in their own conversations and paid no attention to me. What struck me as somewhat odd, however, was their total indifference to the lecture that was about to begin. They didn't seem particularly awed by the fact that they were probably going to hear one of the foremost scholars of English literature in the country.

I nudged the student on my left and asked what the subject matter of the lecture was to be. Not knowing himself, he looked it up and told me.

I was dumbfounded. Here, in mixed company and before tender young students,

they would dare to discuss that notorious radical of the 1790's, William Wordsworth! I recalled the stir his poetry had made in my day, and how they had gone so far as to ban him in Quebec. I chuckled as I remembered how, at great expense, I had smuggled a copy of his works across the border from New York, to the envy of my friends. I couldn't understand the poetry then, I recalled. Perhaps after all this time I would become enlightened.

The class quieted somewhat as a man in a black robe ascended to the podium, and began to speak. I listened intently for a few minutes with mounting disappointment. The lecture was mainly a chronology of dates and a condensed biography of the man, with but a passing reference to his poetry. Like the hundreds of students around me, I too, in my boredom, began to count the squares on the ceiling of Moyse Hall.

## Clever Strategy

It was only in the final moments of the lecture that I realized, in a flash of inspiration, what was being done. Obviously, Wordsworth was still too radical to be discussed openly. The genius of the English department lay in its beautiful strategy. By presenting biographical material, some of which would remain with the student in spite of himself, the Department was providing a subconscious incentive toward reading the poetry of one's own. I could not help but marvel at the advances that had been made in education since I had gone to school.

On impulse, as the bell rang I rose and hurried toward the front of the room. I was determined to congratulate the professor on his brilliance.

(to be continued)



JAMES MCGILL



## Intercollegiate Debators Triumphant In Ottawa

Intercollegiate debators Susan Gross, Joel Bell, Charles Dalfen and Howard Golden emerged victorious from last weekend's competition against Ottawa University and St. Patrick's College.

Gross and Bell successfully upheld the affirmative side of the topic, "Resolved that in order to defend itself, North America is destroying its democratic ideals," while Dalfen and Golden adroitly upheld the negative side of the same topic.

The affirmative team travelled to Ottawa to debate with Ottawa University and St. Patrick's College on Friday evening and Saturday morning.

### Aviv Theatre Group Presented By Hillel

The Aviv Theatre of Dance and Song will perform in Redpath Hall today at 1 pm. The program will be directed by Frances Alenikoff, the dancer and choreographer who recently led the group during a successful stay in New York.

The singers in the group include Eliezer Adoran and Guela Zohar. Adoran, a Sabra, is a former member of the Habima Theatre of Israel. Miss Zohar, an accomplished instrumentalist, will appear as his partner. The dancers include Jo Lechay Lion, Robert Gerald, and Alenikoff.

All students are invited to attend the program which is sponsored by the McGill Hillel Foundation.

The first debate was won easily by McGill with a judges' majority of fifty points. The second contest, with St. Pat's, was debated under protest due to some unethical practices of the St. Pat's negative team, and thus no decision was rendered. Current dishonest proceedings on the part of other schools in the league are being investigated by Billy Fralberg, President of the Debating Union, and Steven Lipper, President-elect of IUDL.

#### NEGATIVE TEAM

The negative team received two unanimous decisions from three judges in each of their debates against Ottawa U. and St. Pat's. The contest on Saturday morning was won by fifty points, but the victory over St. Pat's was by a mere fifteen points. Dalfen was voted the best speaker of the four competitors in the morning, and Golden was accorded this honour in the afternoon. Both debates took place at McGill.

Next Saturday the team of Gross and Bell will remain at home to host the negative team from Bishop's University, while Dalfen and Golden will travel to Lennoxville to meet Bishop's affirmative. Debates with Sir George Williams University for both teams are also scheduled.

## Man. Battle Still Raging; Personal Attack Claimed

WINNIPEG (CUP) — The President of the University of Manitoba has charged that a statement by a United College student official is "largely a personal attack on me".

Dr. H. H. Saunderson made the charge last Friday in replying to a statement of explanation made by senior stick Joe Stern as to why United College and the University of Manitoba Student Union would remain as one group.

Previously, January 18, Stern had charged that Dr. Saunderson's stand that withdrawal of the college from UMSU would lead to expulsion from university athletics was "rank discrimination" and had forced the college to remain in UMSU without a compromise on the fee rebate question.

#### NO STATEMENT

Dr. Saunderson said that he had not issued any statement at the time because he did not know the issue had reached the point it had. "I didn't know the matter was even under discussion," said Dr. Saunderson.

The administration's policy is not discriminatory, he asserted, since the only contribution the colleges make to the athletic program is through their UMSU fees. He denied that the program is supported by tuition fees.

#### STERN CHARGES

Stern had charged: "The University administration offers no sports program for students of the University of Manitoba — only for members of UMSU. Even ignoring the fact that the land upon which students of United College would be denied the right to play was

given to the University for all students of that institution, and even ignoring the fact that the government gives an annual grant of several millions of dollars to the University for administrative costs, the discriminatory policy of the university is obvious. ... denying one college the rights and privileges that accrue to the other is rank discrimination."

Replied Dr. Saunderson: "The point which so annoyed Mr. Stern was apparently that if the United students decided to stop paying any fees to the UMSU they would lose the privileges which have been GIVEN by the university to all UMSU members... (but) to do otherwise would be more discriminatory against those students who would pay their fees."

## World University Service Scholarships In Germany 1962-63

Applications are invited for 2 scholarships offered through the courtesy of Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst and the national committee of WUS of Germany in cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany.

**FIELDS OF STUDY:** Unrestricted but will depend on the courses offered at the university which the scholar wishes to attend.

**VALUE OF AWARD:** (a) free tuition  
(b) DM 4200 for 12 months  
(c) travel costs from Canadian port of embarkation

**DURATION OF AWARD:** Twelve months commencing October 1, 1962

Candidates must be in their third or final years of study or recent graduates between 20 and 30 years of age, and must return to a Canadian university immediately following their year of study abroad.

**TO APPLY:** Write WUS of Canada,  
22 Willcocks Street,  
Toronto, 5, Ontario.

## 'Christianity Materialistic Religion' Says Peers In Canterbury Speech

Father Michael Peers, Chaplain of Carlton College, last Sunday declared himself to be "anti-religion and pro-Christianity" at a talk entitled "The Christian and Religion". The talk was part of a series "The Christian and..." being held at Canterbury Centre.

Father Peers pointed up the contrast between the "religious" and the "Christian" by quoting from Archbishop Temple: "Christianity is the most materialistic of reli-

gions." Father Peers pointed out that Mohammedans consider Christians to be unspiritual because "we do things with things." Men are not pure spirit, he said.

#### FIRST COLLECTION

"We are the place in the universe where material and spiritual meet," Father Peers claimed. "Christian spirituality only takes

people out of the world to put them back in it." He stated that the first Christian collection ever taken up was to feed the hungry.

"A competent spiritual man is not an incompetent material man," Father Peers added. "All of life is consecrated and offered to God, not shelved. We are made new in Christ, not as spiritual beings, but as creatures."

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